WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.



which was to order the Attorney-General "sauguler in suodo," as well as a decreat to ascertain whether or no the P. C. Adportion had kent itself within the limits of the Constitutional liberty accorded in LATE FOREIGN NEWS. munica to the House.

tion was the insulting classification of cerhad the Assembly classes to confine them selve to it, they might have rebacked or scheened by the panished in their discortion, it.

The news is confirmed that the P. M. S. against the resolution there was not shown station. any disposition to abute or restrict those. The uplaten grows on the ceast, that Engspeech, which are fully granted by the laid on this ocean, to compete with the fundamental law of this Kingdom,

The debate turned, not on the freedom of the press, but dicease—that is, whether will hardly adopt so roundabout a coute, and any restriction save that of printing what- one already occupied by a strong company, ever we may please," is in force in this when a shorter and more produbble one, country, and whether the Government or across the ocean, will more surely secure the the People may defend themselves from objects they desire. The Market Report the injurious influences and effects of indiscreet or vindoctive journalists.

and filled with denunciations of the license P. M. S. S. Co. notwithstanding its large which partison proper are subsidy. which partison papers arrogate under the guess of feeedom, and which the Sun Fran- ment articles has been taken, and the 11th cisco Times, not keep since, characterised article has been declared not sustained by a by the apposite, but not elegant, phrase of note of 35 to 19. It is very doubtful whether

with the Representatives; was introduced persons the probable result. into the Assembly by them and was finally Parisament remains anchanged. The Pre-carried—the presemble having been drop-mice, on the 5th of May, in explanation of the ped as prejudging the case, and as being remark of the Duke of Richmood, in the only declaratory of opinion, and therefore. Boase of Lords that "the Queen left it to the moscessary-by the votes of the Repre-Ministry to dissolve Parliament whonever they pleased, " said be had offered to resign, but the offer was declined; his advice to the affirmative as to remove the calling of the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when the ares and nave undepressary. It was the state of business permits; this was without Representatives, defending themselves and work of the House was soon completed, a malism, and desirous, by expressing their that the right to dissolve was only reserved views, to correct a finit patron to all ressonable men in the community.

Bestion of articles disloyal in their tenor. for the same time. by some to used distinct disapprobation, biordich year is somework. while others dwell at large upon what they believed to be insults to the King, and to bound in the telegrams believ. high officers of friendly Governments. The CAUFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE. discussion therefore took a wide range. and it was evident to approjulized listeners that there was no pre-devised plan to per-

fitted by any underground information Abssyntan Wer at an End-Death of which the public are informed has reached the Advertiser, and which connects the action of the Representatives with aloged Abrasian war. He met Theodore at Magia-

Att Pagries having Water Privileges, are in journalism, and probably the Assembly Tapa and Pipes put in closing no more serious hindrance to his oper repair, as there will be a lieneral lu-ection of the said Taps and Pipes on the personal welfare than a rebuke upon his Special of the and Taps and Papes of the personal and Papes of the personal and the medical stapped of the medical "pig-headed;" and to make him cultivate The Assembly, last week, debated at towards themselves, the Government, and ome length, a resolution, the point of the community at large, a dash more of the

The Court, Capt. Abbott, arrived on Mon-The immediate occasion of this resolu- day, 14 days' passage. She brought a numher of passengers, some of them old real tain of the members unfer a vitoperative on the list H. Greenwell and wife, Capt. Wiladjective — Appallmenter — the application foug and family, and others. The United of which to the Assembly, transcends the States Naval Agent and Shire-keeper, Payliberty which any publisher may lawfully Master F. C. Crosby and family, came also in claim. This offense, or contempt, which, the vessel, to reside in Honolulu. The Court

turned out by the course of the debate. S. Company have abandoned Brooks' Island, was not the only an unrentable and unlaw- as a coaling station, and have sent a schooper ful conduct to which, in the spinner of to remove the buildings and stores from the some of the members, the paper in question belond. The sailing of the steamers on the cought to be held to account. On all sides, whatever was the feeling either for or yet be chosen as the most available way

inestimable rights of a free press and free lish and French lines of steamers, will be laid down, is from Panama via San Francisco, to Hongkong, but European lines, Clyde, which are intended to run on this The point is not a new one either here ocean. It is claimed that the first cost of or elsewhere. The best American papers these screws and the expense of ranning is frequently have articles strongly protesting so much less than the sidewheel stramers, against this reprehension style of writing, that they can probably compete with the

> The vote of the Senate, on the impeach any of the remaining ones will pass. Much surprise is manifested in the Republican pa-

In England, the position of the Cabinet and remark of the Duke of Richmond, in the major operation and therefore Rouse of Lords that "the Queen left it to the purpose of the Representatives, the vete being so clearly in the formative as to remore the calling of the Queen was to dissoive Parliament when the was defined: the advertise to the Queen was to dissoive Parliament when the state of business permits; this was without any reference to new constituents, but if the work of the people, through their special proposed in the proposed of the people of the proposed of the proposed

The Liberale do not seemed disposed to It was singular, as well as suggestive, posh on further at this time, the Legislature that the original cause of dissatisfaction- on the Irish Church question, but on the the oppositions hospid-money was supplemented by other charges, which, to the parameted by other charges, which to the in the Irish Church for a specified period, assembly seemed even more worthy of also to exspend the proceedings of the Composition as being a public injury. The pub- mission on the Irish Church establishment

and subversive of authority, was deemed. The death of Lord Henry Brougham in his The details of the fereign news will be

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAITAN GAZETTE.

The following item is furnished by the secute the Advertisor, or make a markyr of English papers as a list of the terrible results its editor, but simply to discuss a grier. attending the Cierkenwell explosion: Six ance, which many more or less felt to exist from its effects; five more own their deaths through an always of the freedom of the press.

The statement made in the Assembly that the Kinestry knew nothing about it, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be retit, and did not bring it in, "can not be retit, and did not bring it in," can not be

King Theodore. .

through type; and it is the shirking of or ignoring this responsibility, which so often disturbs the public peace, and sets our community by the ears. Newspapers are apt to transcend their privileges, either inadverterity or purposely, and it can be no harm that the frankiniums, as well as the hiberines, of the press should be occasionally set forth.

There is no disposition evident on the part of the Assembly "to fine, imprisongible, or draw and quarter" the editor of the Admerines, or to personify, through him, a free press. These fonorous verbs are but after the style of his lofty flights in journalism, and probably the Assembly

einle, dated respectively on the 10th and 18th of April, which have been delayed two weeks on the rough, have loved to surve the life. When the English came is view the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view the low. When the English came is view that the fight on the low. When the English came is view that the light on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that sum of the fight on the low. When the English came is view that low. When the English came is view the low. When the English came is view the low. With hat

The Frances of Cape of Good Hope) dryss of January hast publishes the following in heligence on the authority of Capt. J. F. Wilkinson:

The captain informs us that he has just arrived from Marko, where he had seen Marthium Swarfs an elephant huster, well known in this republic, and who had just returned from one of his animal shooting excursions in the interior, near the Lambest. While engaged in hunting at a certain point above the Victoria Falls, in the month of July last, he had spoken to a number of malves who informed him that they had acted as guides to Dr. Livingstone, whem they praised pickly and who the state of the property of the prop while repared in functing at a certain point above the Victoria Falls, in the mounts of July last, he had spoken to a number of natives who informed him that they had acted as guides to De Livingstone, whom they praised highly, and who, they stated, had dismissed them at the Culic Retanga, giving them at the same time, warous presents. These is no certainty that the vote will be also from Central Africa, to where M. Swarts unct them—viz. at some distance above the Victoria Falls, as already stated. The doctor was well at the time they left, and so attempt had been made on his life; on the contrary, he was exceedingly popular, and was every where well received. From what these guides stated to Mr. Swarta it appears that the doctor had expiored some very large river, and was about retracing his shaps when they left him. Cocops is the name of a chief the other side? of Retanga, whom they stated the doctor had visited. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this information; so the contrary, we have every transou to believe it to be correct.

Impeachment.

The High Court of Impeachment has closed its labors, but as he vote will be histen on the articles until to-day, (the 18th), it is doubtful whether, by the sailing of this packer, I shall be combled to appeire your readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result will be fasten on the articles until to-day, (the 18th), it is doubtful whether, by the sailing of this packer, I shall be combled to appeire your readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result will be fasten on the articles until to-day, (the 18th), it is doubtful whether, by the sailing of the packer, I shall be combled to appeire your readers of the result. We can only form our readers of the result will be fasten of the remained in session until near midelight. Specials of the result was hington is tremendown. Buring the seesals of hi

ld not vote for the first article, though his seb indicated that he would find him

Mr. Stewart took strong ground for con-viction on all the articles.

Mr. Trumbull indicated that he could not rote for any of the articles of impeachment.

So did Mr. Fessenden.

Thire was an evening session. The speak-ers were, Buckalew against, and Conness, Wilson, Harian and Morton for conviction.

Of the Semators who have not yet spoken, Messes. Anthony, Corbett, Frelingbuysen, Tipton, Van Winkle and Willey are regarded as more or less doubtful. The first imposeb-ment article is already gone by two sotes; everybody gives it up. The second and third articles are not yet lost, nor can snybody as

certions is already gone by two suites; certions; gives it up. The second and third thries are not get lost, nor can anythody as if see that they are sure to be carried. The Democrats generally are in good spiral. The universite spirits among the impeaches are quite despondent, while the cooler democratical coarse impartial observers hold there is ill some charter for conviction.

ers are quite despondent, while the cooler and more impartint observers bold there is still some chance for conviction.

Mr. Freilinghuysen is sure to vote for conviction on the first three articles. This will carry Mr. Willey also.

Feeling against the Recreant Republicans and Mr. Stevens of the Constitutions of the first three articles. This will carry Mr. Willey also.

Feeling against the Recreant Republican state of your correspondent, no man who professes Republican principles and was elected by Republican voters can be heated in opposing improchange and the President become a superme dictator, to question whose tyrange would be useless, since the early plan devised under the Constitution for his principles and why not? Had be not already denomined in see an unconstitutional body "hanging upon the varge of the Government," and infinite ted to the mabble when he addressed while winging round the circle, that they would be justifiable in breaking it up by force of the first plant of the party will be alway denomined in the president trial is concluded. The new bond has greatly the first winging round the circle, that they would be justifiable in breaking it up by force of the first plant of the party will be always to the contract of the party will be always the mabble when he addressed while will be always the profession of the series of the first plant of the party will be always the profession of the term of the party will be always the profession of the party will be always to the Constitution of the party will be always to the contract of the whole day for debate on the party of the would ask for a vote wext day.

RCBMOND, May 2.—Jefferson Davis' ball-bond was received to doty, binding the accusation of the contract of the party will be always to the Constitution of the party will be always the profession of the contract of the party will be always to the contract of the party will be always to the contract of the party will be always to the contract of the party of the following atmendment as an additi

the to the mobble whom he addressed while whether and the mobble has been been deressed who be passifiable in Prevaing it up be force of arms. This very decile body is not only willing to be thus grossly insuited, but by their mobble may be force of arms. This very decile body is not only willing to be thus grossly insuited, but by their mobble may be hold to get only an inclined to have a constituents in the hope of being mobble may be force of the sums, who after voting for requisital go back to their constituents in the hope of being passified. Was will occur is feebly at their metalligence, and the following despatches:

Washington was brooded on the streets has night while going home.

The defiguration in the hope of the investing and mode the same demand upon Senators Fessenders and three should to the investing to the following despatches:

Washington was brooded on the streets has night while going home.

The defiguration in the lower House being a meeting, and decided to wait upon Senator Fessenders and changed the same demand the he should tote in accordance with the expressed whise not for the streets of Congress went in a body this morning and mode the same demand upon Senator Truntiall. He engige has not yet transpired. Mr. Henderson has body this morning and mode the same demand upon Senator Truntiall. He engige has not yet transpired to the construction of the following despathment party.

The Laboration are followed to wait upon Senator Truntiall. He engige has not yet transpired. Mr. Henderson has despates held a meeting and mode the same demand upon Senator Truntiall. He engige has not yet transpired. Mr. Henderson has been sent out to get up popular demonstrations, especially in New Engigers of the revolution.

The lower delegations have a senator of the senator of the sepathment party.

The laboration are now composed.

The doubtful Senators are now composed.

The doubtful Senators are now composed.

England.

Speculations.

The doubtful Senators are now composed of the following: Anthony, Fowler, Freing huysen, Kess, Syrague, Var Winkle and William of the following: Anthony, Fowler, Freing huysen, Kess, Syrague, Var Winkle and William of the form Bill for Ireland and Scotland the Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal huysen, Kess, Syrague, Var Winkle and William of the Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal huysen and Syrague are certain to vote for conviction, so the President made have both of the West Virginian Synators and Fowler to insure an acquital, these three, to say the least, are doubtful.

A disquired dated May 12th, ways the address of the Ministry for allowed outrages upon condoin exacting from Henderson a pleage for vote for conviction on the tenth article.

Beauteful Propriety.

One can not but question the propriety of any attempt to concern the votes of Senators.

They are presumed to be sensible men, and dought, if they have not, no have before their creations presented to give interposed. I say this after considering how deeply by the minimate the Government in the presence of foreign autonomic to the Station of the Stat

Having as a loyal man to my Government, and as a correspondent, had my "say" on this subject, I shall dismiss it without corrections.

Chicago, May 14th — Specials discourse of little else than impeachment. The Trobane Washington despatch says the friends of impeachment regard the second and eleventiarticles as tertain. Only two or three Sens tors are in touch. Mr. Henderson will vot for the clewenth article. Mr. Trumbull ha fors are in donot. Mr. Henderson will vote for the elevingth article. Mr. Trumbull his not committed himself against this article. Mr. Fowler has deserted the Republican party entirely. The illness of three Senators—Howard, Cockling and Grimes—causes considerable excitement. The first symptoms of all are of the same character, the seat of attack being the bowels. In the case of Mesers Howard and Conkling this feature is very severe; with Mr. Grimes less marked but accompanied by paralytic symptoms. He became much better after removal to his recoms, analycomplatos only of slight numb-

tered a joint resolution to restore North Car-olina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida and Louislana to representatives in

Congress.

Mr. Sherman called up the House bill for the admission of Arkansas, and suggested the advisability of taking immediate action

on it.

Mr. Trumbull opposed any departure from the ordinary practice.

Reverdy Johnson opposed it on the ground that the Senators, if they permitted the State to be admitted, would claim the constitutional right to vote on the imposchment trial. Senators Dixon and Buckniew spoke in the same strain.

Senators Dixon and Buckasew spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Sherman disclaimed any such intention in introducing it. The President could control it for ten days.

In the House, the bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Louistana, Googla and Alabana to representation in Congress was taken up, and Mr. Stevens offered the following amendment as an additional sec-

tion, but fears the Liberais lutend to pursue
that course.

Lewyon, May 1st—Evening—The belief
hereinne reported that after the message of the

PROCEEDINGS

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY -- 1868.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

THINTY-SEVENTE DAY, SATURDAY, May 20.
Assembly met at 10 a. m., H. H. M. Kekusannoa in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of preceding day were read and approved.

Represent or Countitrars.—Committee on Education reported on the various politions referred to them.—favorably, to release parents sending children to select schools from the school tax; to allow parents to have a voice in the selection of trachers, and to vest mure power in the local boards. They recommended shorter terms of school, and one or two more vacations. On the Reformatory School, they reported adversely to the present system, but were in favor of a well conducted establishment; that the school grounds were in poor condition, and that the causes for taking children there were generally insufficient. They were in favor of aiding the various female boarding schools by a liberal appropriation; also the boarding schools for boys. Foreign and Hawaiian select schools should also be assisted. They were in favor of appropriating for the entire cause of education about \$75,800.

s follows:
Salary of Inspector General, \$4,000.
Salary of Cierk of Department, \$3,000.
School of Lahainaluna, \$7,000. Hawaiian and foreign select schools, \$30,000. Government schools, \$17,000. Printing school books, \$5,250. Incidentale, \$500.

Incidentals, \$500, Building school houses, \$5,350, Scholarships at Oahu College, \$350, Interest on school fund, \$5,125. On motion of Mr. Wilder the report was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Kondsen, the rules were suspended, and he read a petition in favor of subsely signed by the merchants of Honolulu.

On motion of Mr. Kundsen, the petition was sered printed.

tabled.

Judiciary Committee reported on the bill to reopen the office to quiet land tithes, in favor of indefinitely postponing the same.

His Ex. C. de Varigny moved to accept and approve the report.

Mr. Maheiona amended to accept and dis-

cuss the bill now. Amended to be tabled Carried.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Hitchcock asked to be relieved from the Judiciary Committee—granted.

Mr. A. F. Judd was appointed in his

Names of signers of the petition against subsidy were read, on motion of Mr. Lyons. On motion of Mr. Wilder the House ad-

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY, MONRAY, June 1. Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Keku-

ansea in the chair.
After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Partitions.—A perition from Kau, by Mr.

Martin, praying that the government lands
be made free to all the people, for lumber, grass, etc.
A petition from North Kons, by Mr. Pilipo,

praying that Kailua be made a port of call, not of entry.

A petition from Kan, by Mr. Martin, pray-

A petition from Kau, by Mr. Martin, praying that a new school inspector be appointed for that district. Withdrawn.

Petition from Hamakua, by Mr. Halemanu, praying that the missionaries at that place be permitted to distribute medicines; that \$500 be used to pay for a doctor in that district.

Petition from the "Hulumanus," by Kausaha, praying that they have a special appropriation for uniforms. Indefinitely postponed. priation for uniforms. Indefinitely postponed.
Petition from Henolulu, by Mr. Martin, praying that natives be allowed to practice medicine.
Petition from Hamakua by Mr. Halemann,

rection from Ramasua by Mr. Halemann, that \$2,000 be appropriated for Henomaline harbor; that all the female chiefs be separated from the common people; for the King to marry one. Indefinitely postponed.

Petition from Kan, by Mr. Martin, praying that a new road be opened manka of the old one. Tabled.

Petition from the ligant dealers of Marc.

Mr. Boyd objected. He thought that the from that source.

Mr. Kain thought that the petition was worthy of complexation, and he advocated referring it to the proper Committee for ex-

amination.

Mr. Upa supported the motion of Mr. Nahaku. Mr. Boyd said that one reason that the pe Mr. Boyd said that one reason that the petition should be examined was, that it applied only to foreigners; that no debts of that nature could be collected from native Hawaiians. The law was made first to keep Hawaiians from contracting debts with bar keepers, but now that Hawaiians could not buy drink, the law was nickes.

Mr. Kawabanaha and that the residing

a fact that the Conard line had made \$300,000

a fact that the Cunard line had made \$500,000 out of submiles. It was clear gain, and thus it would be here. The steam Company came here and asked for money, not that they cared anything for the country, but for their own interest. He had no doubt but in a few years, a line would be established from Fanams to Houghoug, touching here, and a line to San Francisco would be an important auxiliary. Things should be allowed to take their natural course. As regarded annovation, he thought that that question had nothing to do with the case, either side. He would be glad to see a line of fine steamers between here and San Francisco, but first the public interest must be regarded. When he heard that the China steamers would not touch here, but an inderegarded. When he heard that the China steamers would not touch here, but an independent line was to be established, it struck him unfavorably. He felt that the occurry could not pet untain such a line. We had on our hands a large class of helpless persons the lepers. These must receive a large appropriation, and our schools should be aided the minds of the large number of children

the minds of the large number of children grawing up must be edirected and trained. If he should ride in a nice carriage, it would look better, and make him appear richer, but it would cost more than he could afford, and therefore would be unwire.

His Ex. C. de Varigny said the question was this, "shall the government confer a benefit to the country or not." He believed that before ten years should have elapsed all would be surprised at the opposition that the measure now met. Progress would not stop, the nation cannot remain at a stand still, but must move on with it, even if it cast \$50,000. We must not pursue a Chinase or Japaness policy of shutting out the world. God had not put the islands in their important geograpical position to have us lag behind that geographical position to have us lag behind the world, and if the people here would not keep up, then a fear might be entertained that the islands would go to those who would. The bill submitted authorized the Minister f Interior to make a contract with any

of Interior to make a contract with any com-pany. The bill contemplated that the amount would be final. But, say the opponents of the bill, suppose that your bill passes, the next Legislature will be applied to for nose money. In answer, he would say that he be-lieved the next Legislature would do their duty. We could neither bind our successors nor prevent their acting as they think fit. He believed that the country would get back the money with interest. The humness communi-ty was about equally divided on the question. If business men were equally divided about ty was about equally divided on the question. If business men were equally divided about the bill, he hoped that the cause of civilization would make the scale incline to the side of the subsidy, as the question was not to be considered merely in its commercial bearing. After the remarks of Mr. Phillips he felt that not much was left for him to say, but he hoped that the vote would be taken to-day, so as to be able to write to the Government of Tahiti and say that the line for which he had been so long waiting between Honolulu and San Francisco was finally established, and to propose to resame negotiations about the line to Francisco was finally established, and to propose to resume negotiations about the line to connect Tabiti and Honolulu, which depends on the adoption of this bill. He felt that after paying the subsidy, enough would be left to improve the reads in the land; and he was glad to say the credit of the government was such that no one would doubt their ability to perform their contracts. There was no danger that the steamer company would not fulfill their part, because the government would require safe bonds to be given. It was argued, why should the money be spent when we are sure of one steamer and perhaps a line from Panama to Hongkong. It was for all the inferests of the country to connect these islands with San Francisco. Years ago a law had been passed in contemplation of what was now fast becoming a fact, and if the present bill had been introduced in 1800 under the same circumstances, it would have passed by accimuation. To prove it he had but to refer to the newspapers printed at that day. In

accimination. To prove it he had but to refer to the newspapers printed at that day. In the British Colonist the company owing the Idako was roughly handled, and as he under-stood that it would be referred to this morning, he would speak of it. He had no doubt it was a truthful paper, for example, "we have heard that a great volcano has burst forth on Hawaii which has destrayed over 100,000 lives, and as invalouslable amount of connect." The Hawaii which has destroyed over 100,000 lives, and an insalculable amount of property. The truth of the above cannot be doubted. The House could judge for themselves of the truth of this statement. On the subject of americation he would say a few words. First, he did not believe in it. He had lived here four-teem years, and he knew only four or five annexationiets. He had discountenanced the lifes years ago, and so he did to-day. But what he thought was that the nation must go on an the stream of progress. That any attempt to swim against it or to stand still would be disastrone. That every nation, every man, was bound to distribute its mite to the cause of progress; that steam, telegraph.

give a strong vote in favor of civilication and progress. This nation cannot keep aloof from the world, it must either sink or swim. H. H. M. Kekunanca was in favor of public improvement. In old times the people were nothing but males, the commerce was in paints, the nobles were the ministers, and no one had anything to say in the government but the King. A vessel came here, intercourse was established with foreign lands, and the country advanced in civilization. He was strongly in favor of keeping up that intercourse. And the way to do it was to be the first in the field. He favored the bill, and wished members to exprort its passage.

support its passage.

Mr. C. H. Judd said that the arguments of Mr. C. M. Judd said that the arguments of the other side were that if the subsidy was not granted, we would not have steam communi-cation with San Francisco. If the \$3,0,000 was granted could the steamers be forced to run! His Ex. C. de Varigny answered, no ; hat the government could use in the bunds given. Mr. Judd proceeded. In that case, in what condition would the country be? The lines of packets being taken off, and the steam Com-cany, not running as see contract. Received

pany, not running as per contract. Foreign governments were discussing the question of more lines, and in a few years we would have two or more lines probably. His Ex. F. W. Hotchison said, we have no

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said, we have no steam line here, and no ground on which to have hopes for one.

Mr. Jodd continued. He was satisfied that one steamer would run at least, and he was for saving the \$50,000.

Mr. Varigny said that he sould bring forward a document from the Post Master of the United States that \$50,000 was granted to a line to run to China and touch at Housing where were the steamers? Had may one seem them? That was no argument against the present line. present line.

Mr. Hitchcock said that the arguments at

them? That was no argument against the present line.

Mr. Hitchcock said that the arguments at first brought forward were in favor of atsam communication for the next ten years at least. He took this ground, that we do already grant a subsody, by the law of 1862, on releasing harbor dues, wharfage, etc., and in the face of this liberality, the Company now comes before the House and demands more. There was no agent here employeered to do it. If the subsidy was granted, the stamiers would sown run off the packete, and, at the end of two years, we would be at the marry of the stammer company. The facts reminded him of the fable of the seepent that killed lis benefactor. The House was asked to believe that a foreign paper was intructvereity, because of a mistake in printing as item regarding our coleans empty them, therefore a piece concerning stubsidy was not to be believed (the point was the taking out of the country fide.000 in said easts, that the country mold hot spars. The agent here would look around the harbor, and if packets were on the berti, the price of freight would be country fide.000 in said easts, that the country mold hot spars. The agent here would look around the harbor, and if packets were on the berti, the price of freight would be cause, surgiting engle its centre, not the centre, swarphing cits. The Ministers said that they were diministrated in the twenty five year debt. History into debt was a very bad principle. Of internal improvement he had and mid miding, but must enable to that twenty-five year debt. History into debt was a very bad principle. Of internal improvement he had and mid miding, but must enable to that twenty-five year debt. History had find to took help the out districts any. The steamers would becefit Humsdow unit.

Mr. Koukany had said that the House would not help the out districts any. which dispension and which connection that which content may be a fine of the Dispension of the Dispen

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型数 IDAHO, 全数 F. CONNOR, Commander, Will run between Honolulu and Sas

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KILAUEA

Will run during the next quarter as follow LEAVING HONOLULU Monday, March 30 Monday, April 20 Monday, April 5 Monday, April 13 Laying up the Week commencing Monday May 11th.

Monday, May 18 Monday, May 25 Monday, June 1

At 45 P. M., precisely, touching at The Labatus. Kalepelepe. Kenlakekua,

Kailus, Kawathae, and -AND LEAVING-Keslakekan, Wednesday, about neen, Kallan, Wednesday evenings, Kawaihae a Mahukona, Thursday evenings, Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday meenings. Passengers will be landed at Makes's Landing.

On Thursday, June 25th, She will leave for Kelon and Walmen, Kauni,

At 41 P. M., Arriving back on Saturday, the 27th.

FOR NAWILIWILI.

THE CLIPPER SCHOOLING & HATTIE, &

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